

FIG. 1

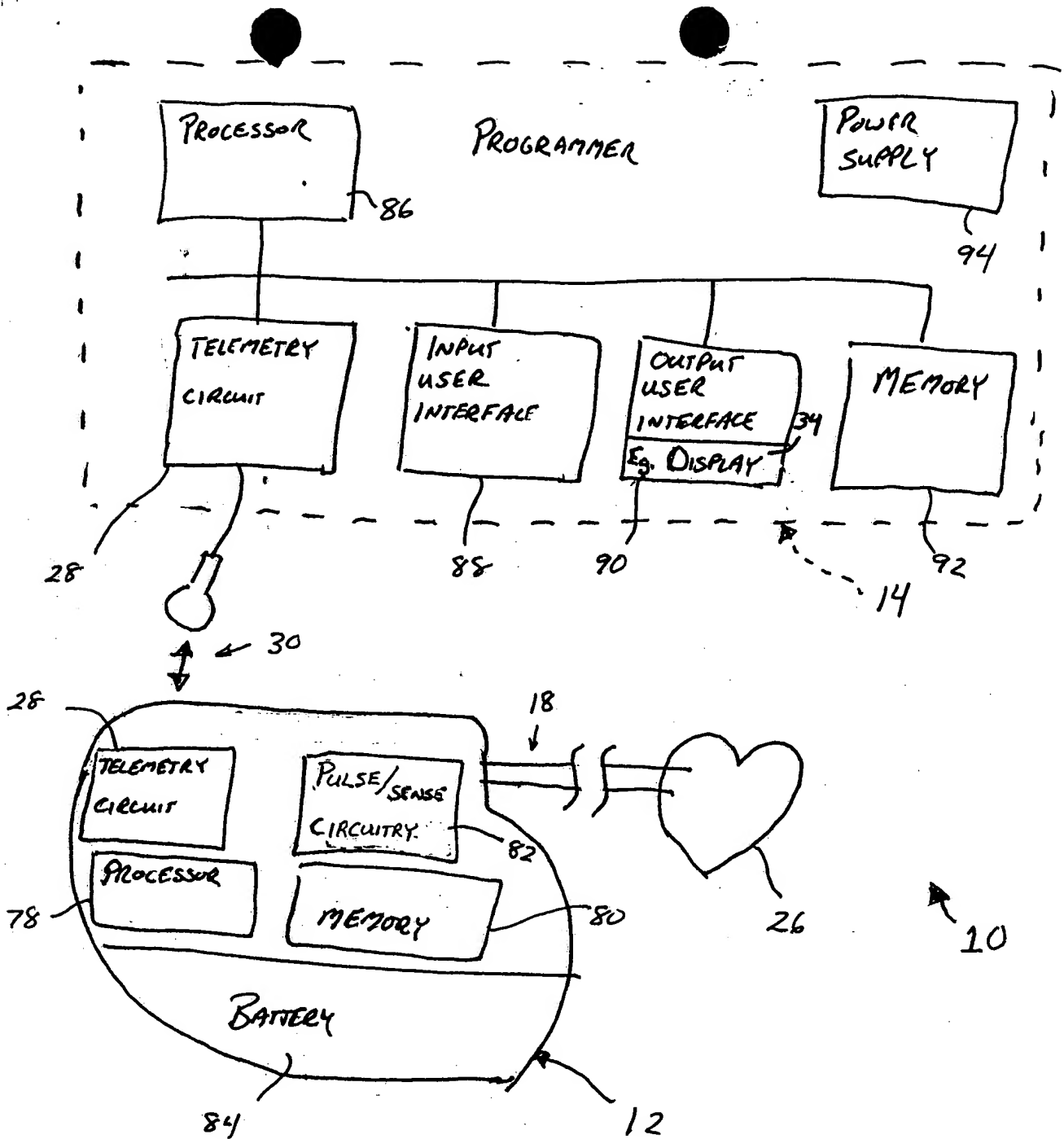


FIG. 2

FIG. 3 is a graph showing the relationship between the heart rate and the heart rate variability (HRV) for a patient. The graph shows that as the heart rate increases, the HRV also increases, indicating a positive correlation between the two variables.

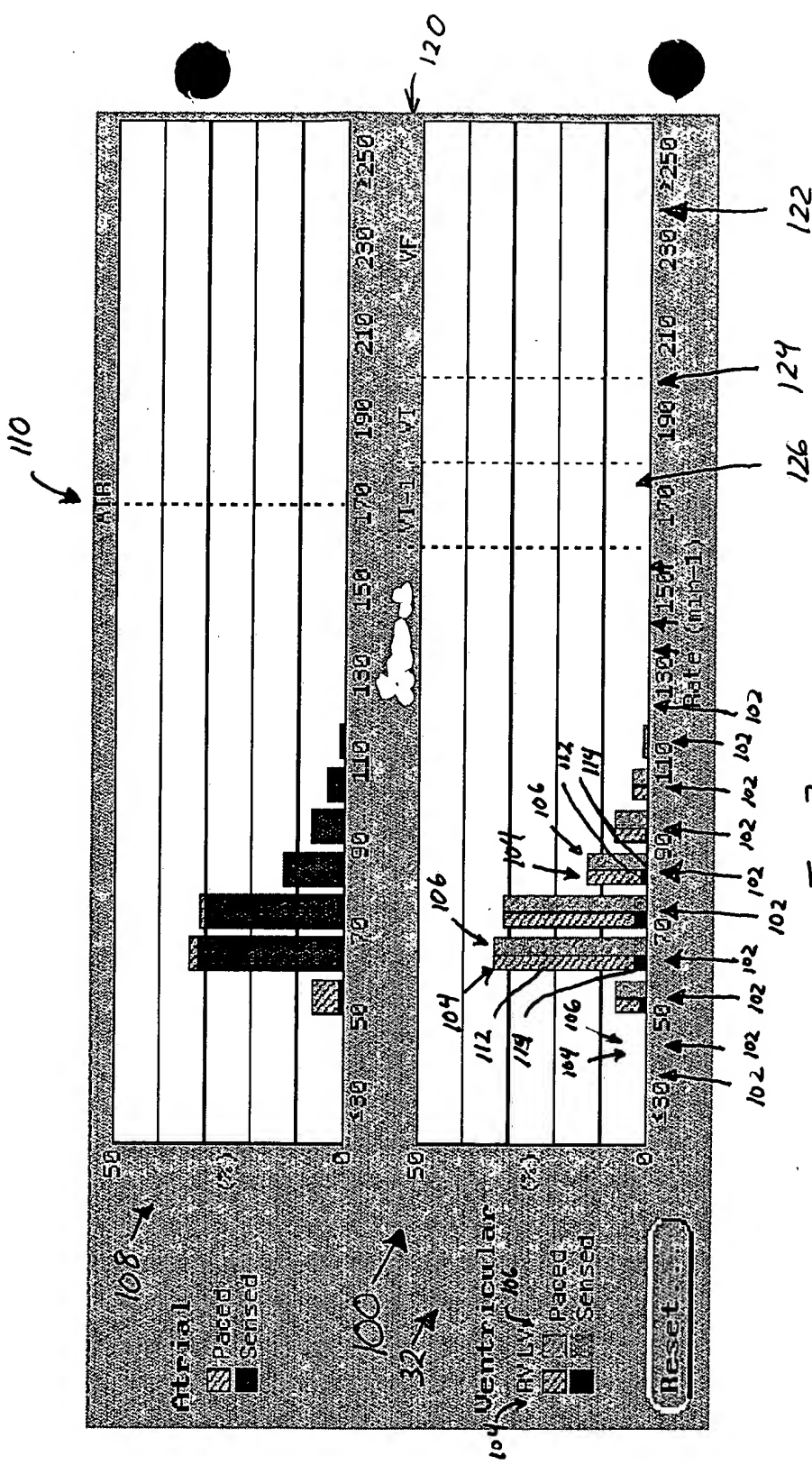


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

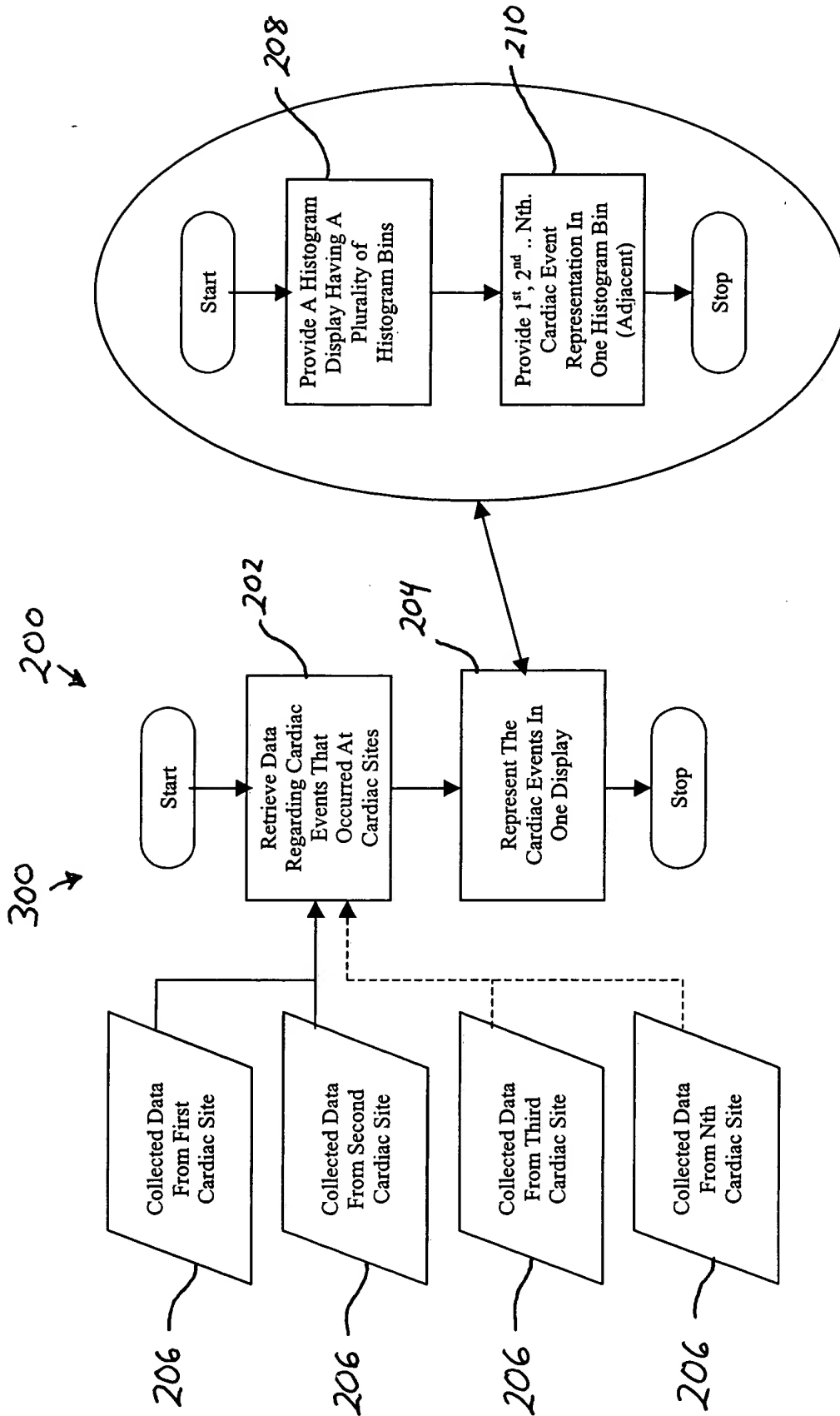


FIG. 5

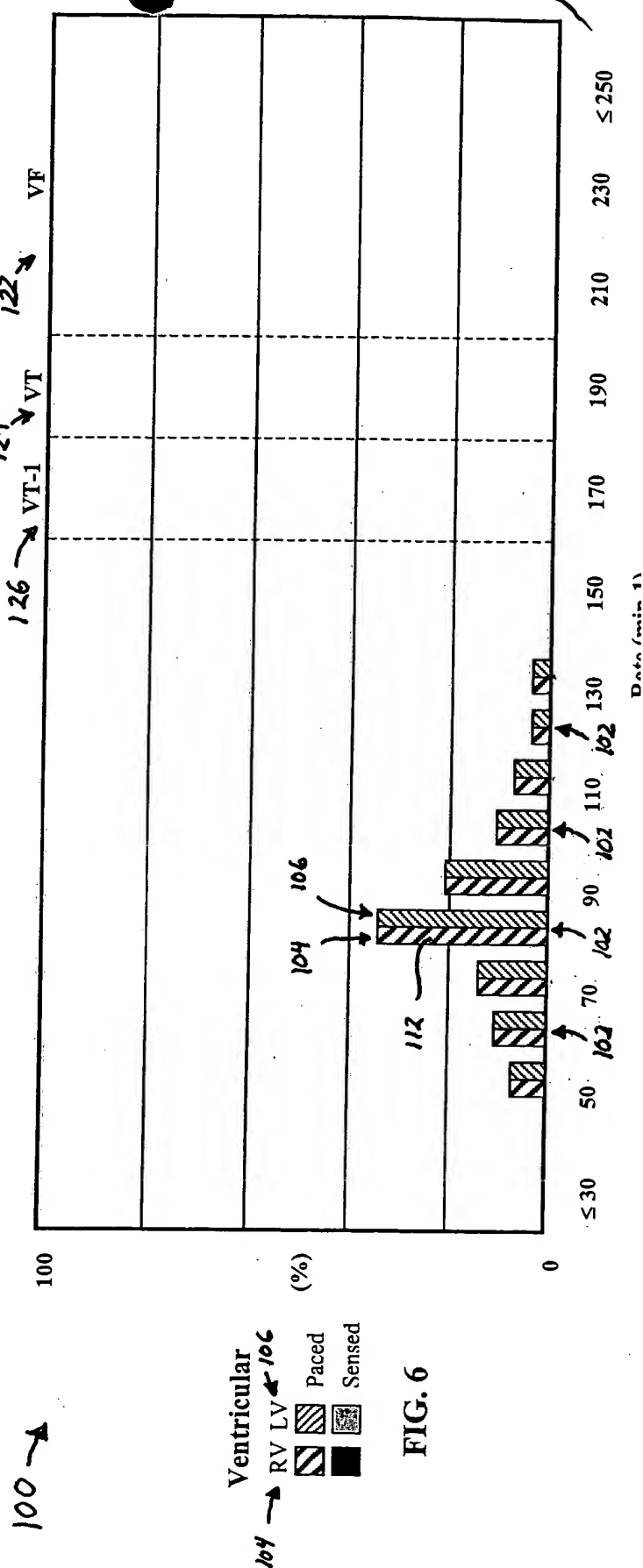
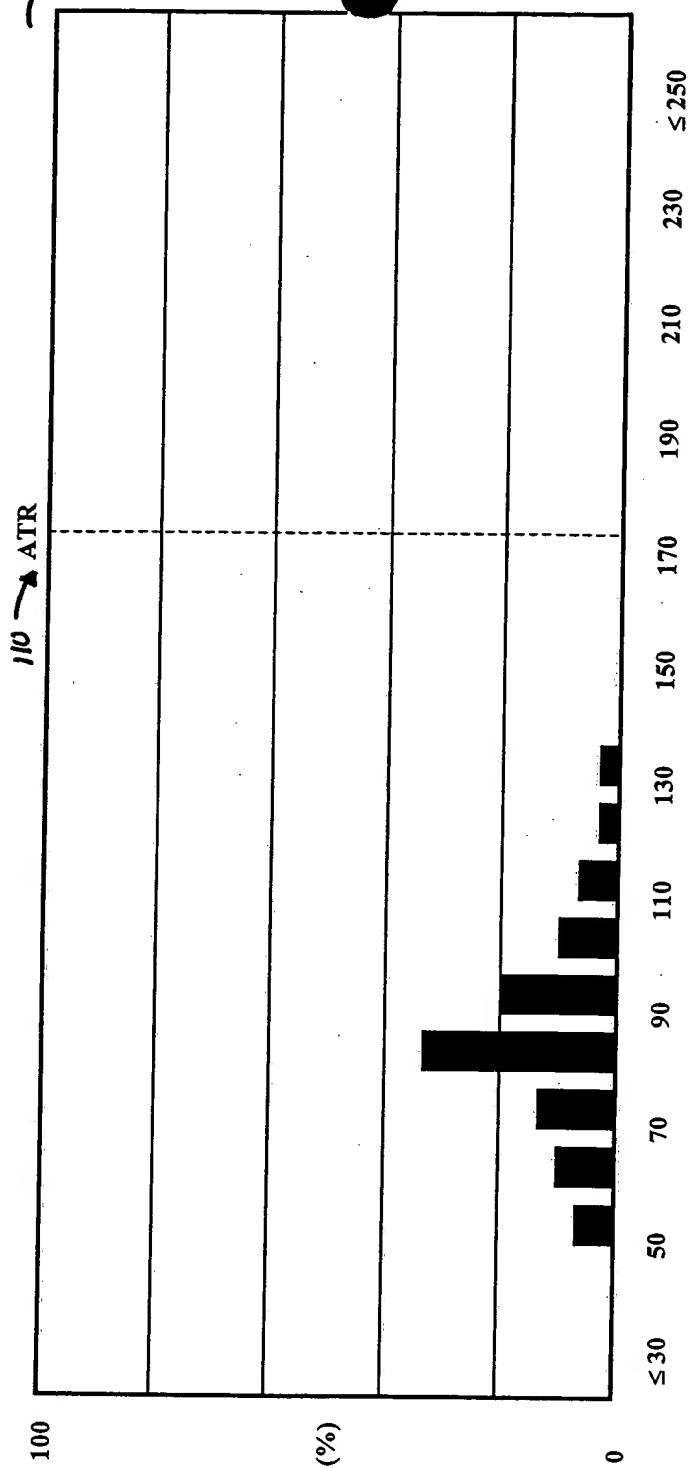
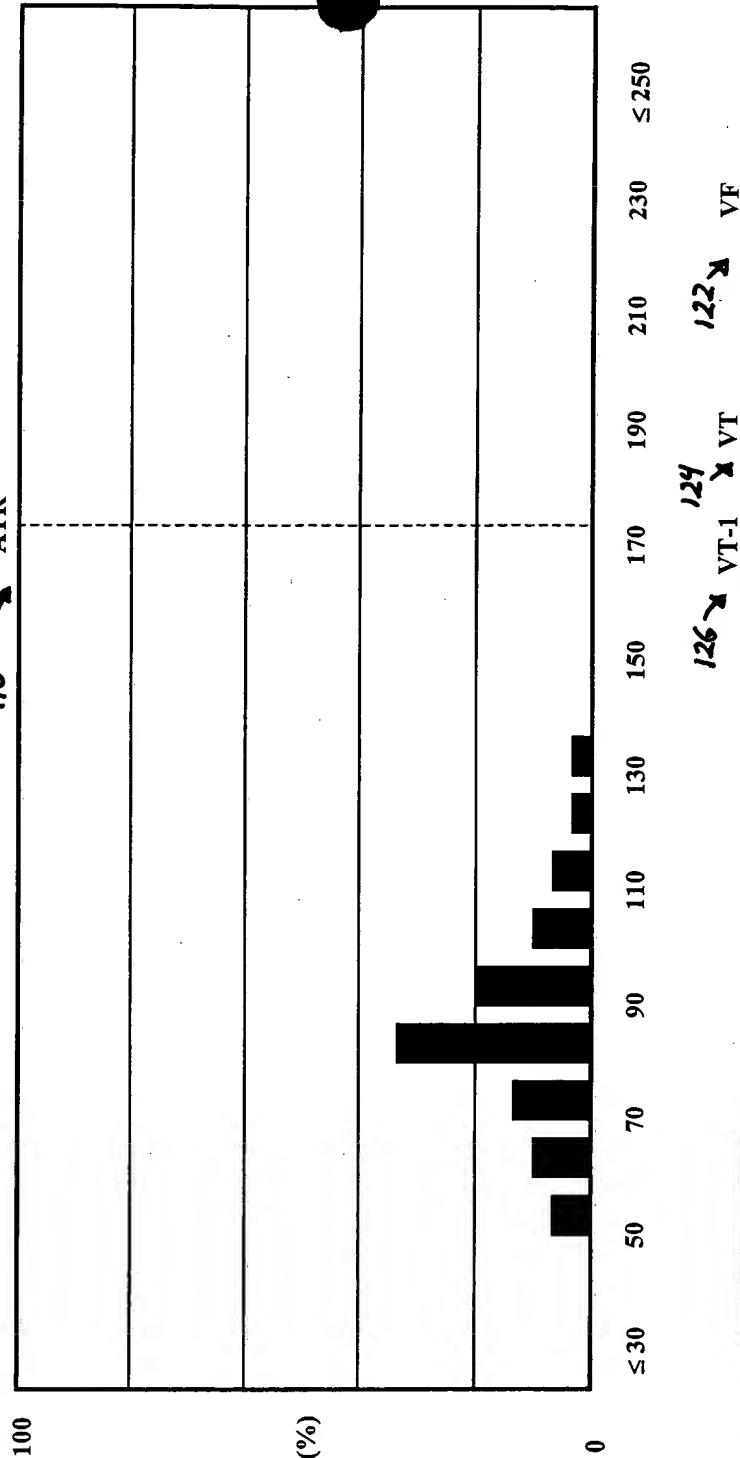


FIG. 6

Desired Therapy -- Atrial Tracking Resulting In RV Pacing

108 →

110 → ATR



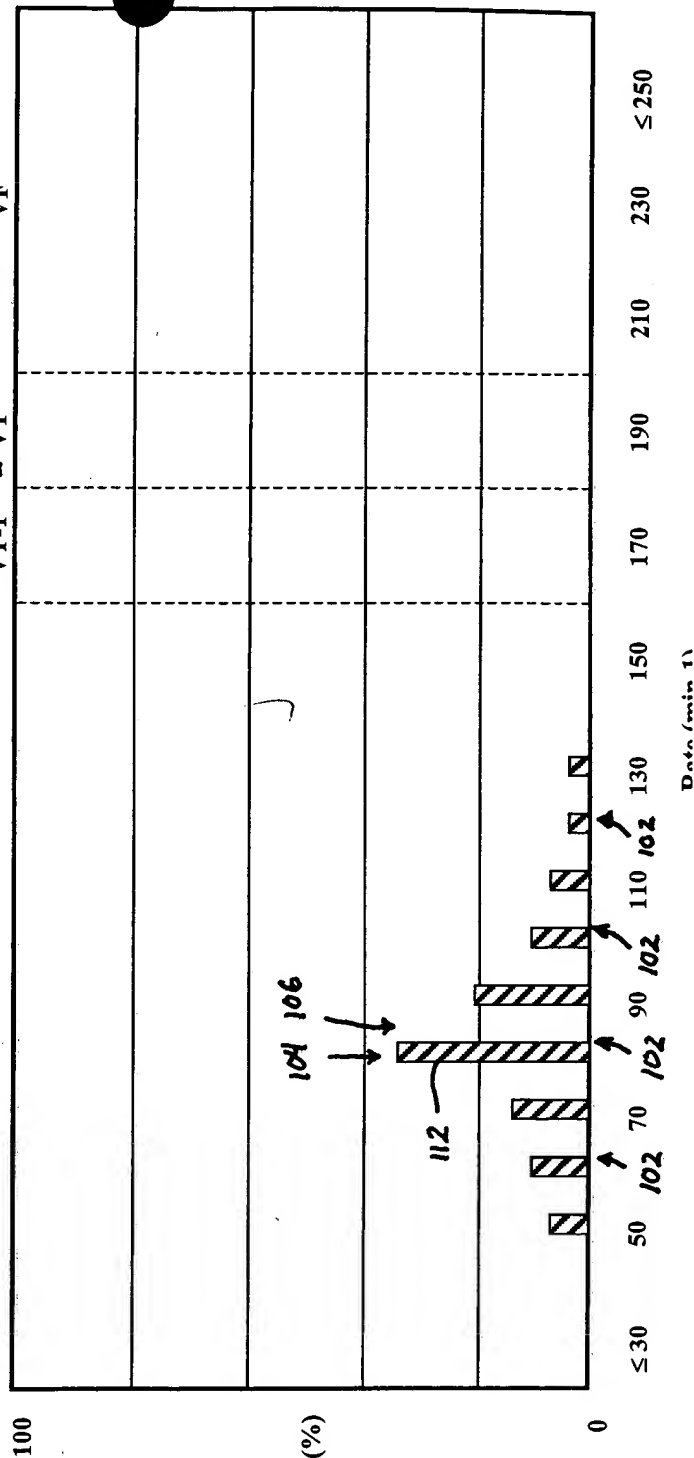
Atrial

▨ Paced

■ Sensed

100 →

32 →



Ventricular

▨ Paced

■ Sensed

FIG. 7

Date (min 1)

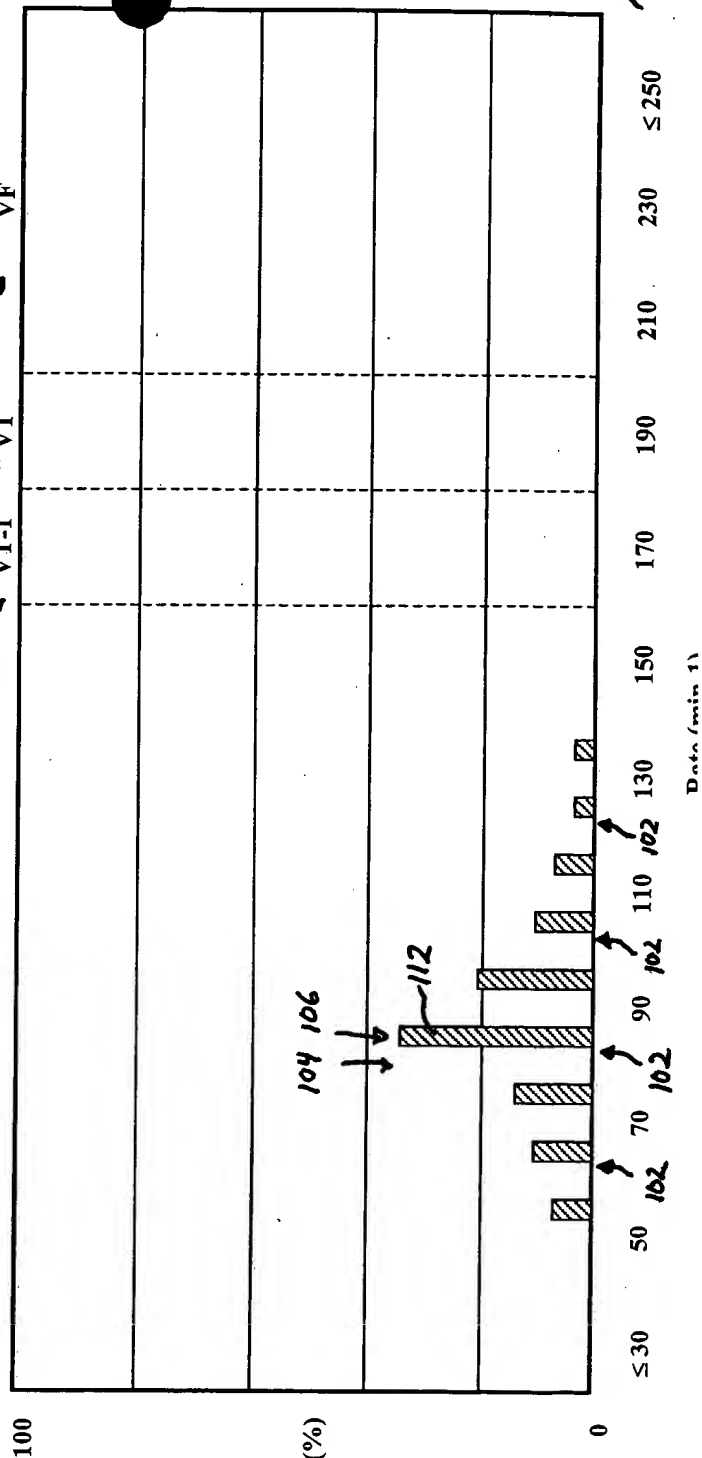
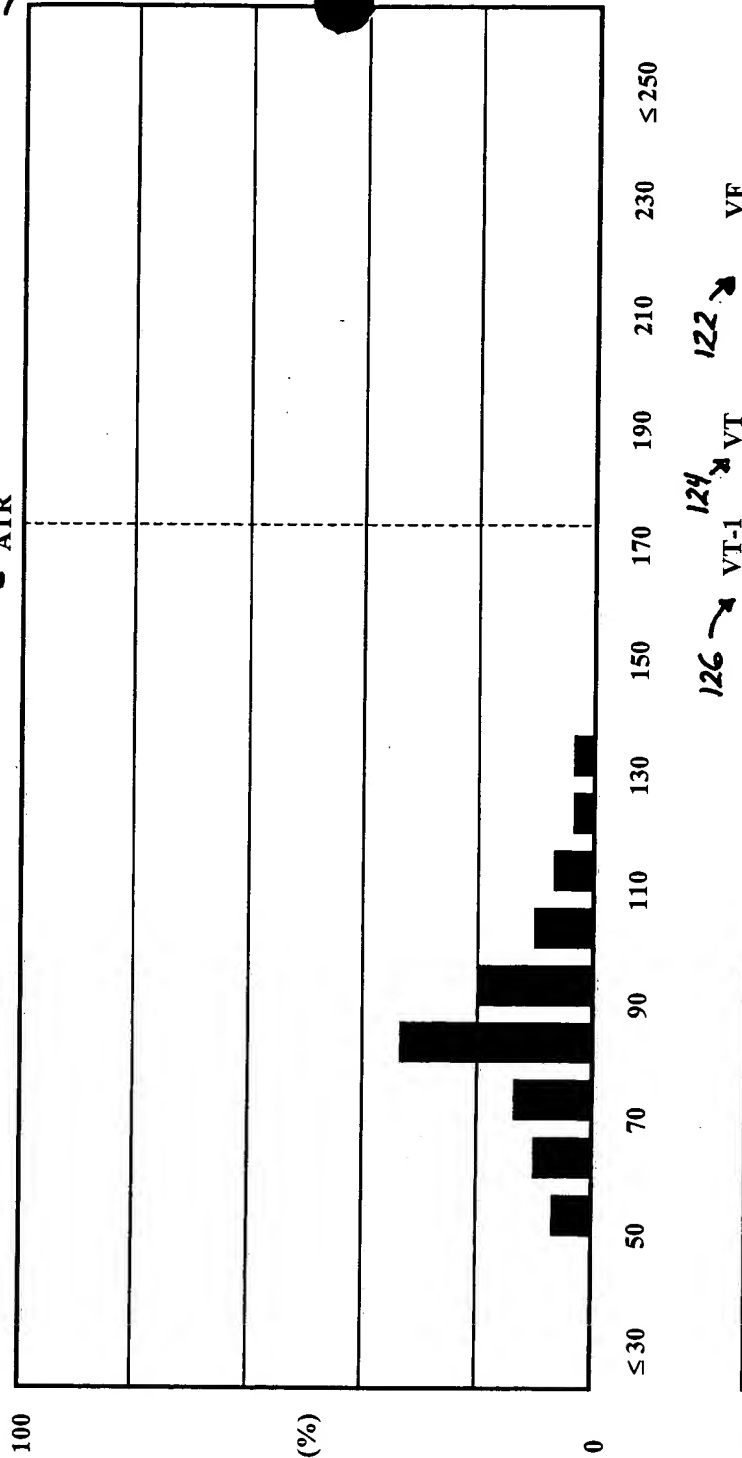


FIG. 8

Compromised Therapy -- Significantly Reduced LV Pacing Due To LV Oversensing

When the RV rate is increased, the LV rate is significantly reduced due to LV oversensing.

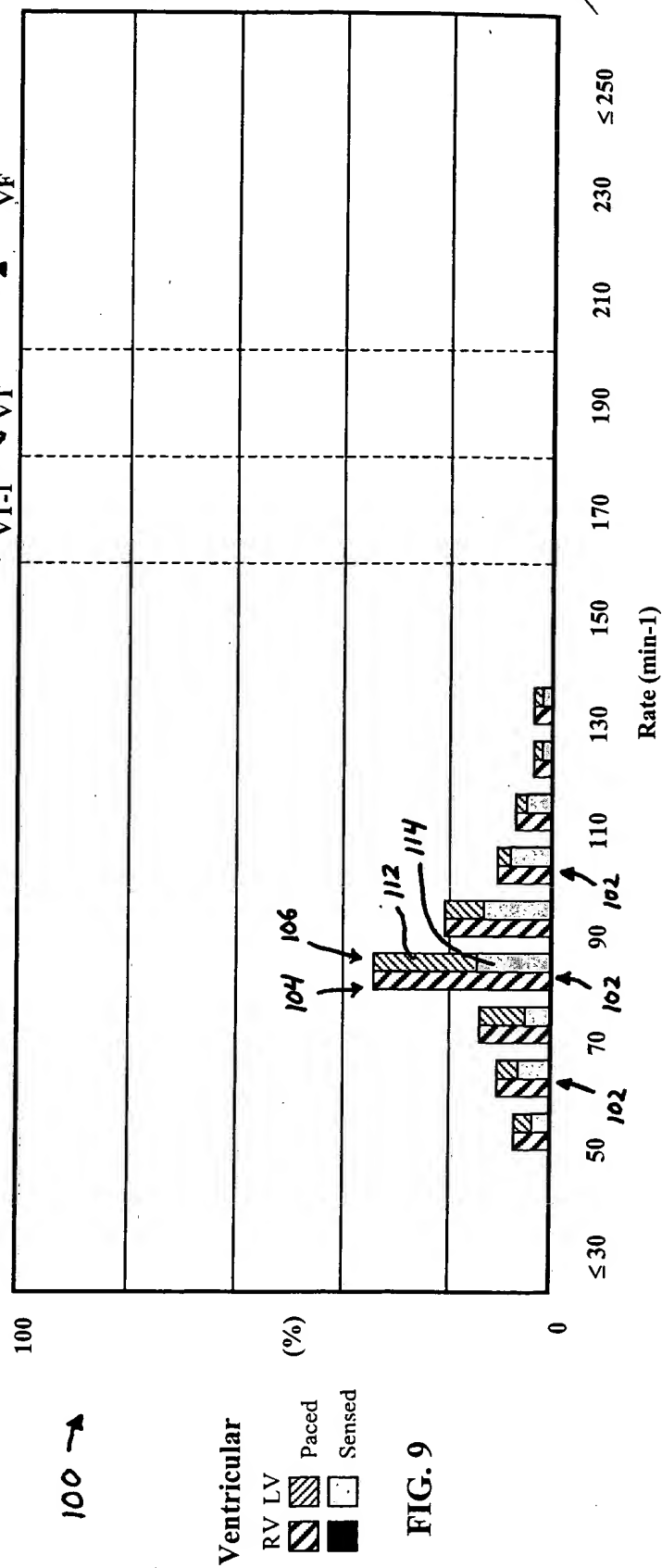
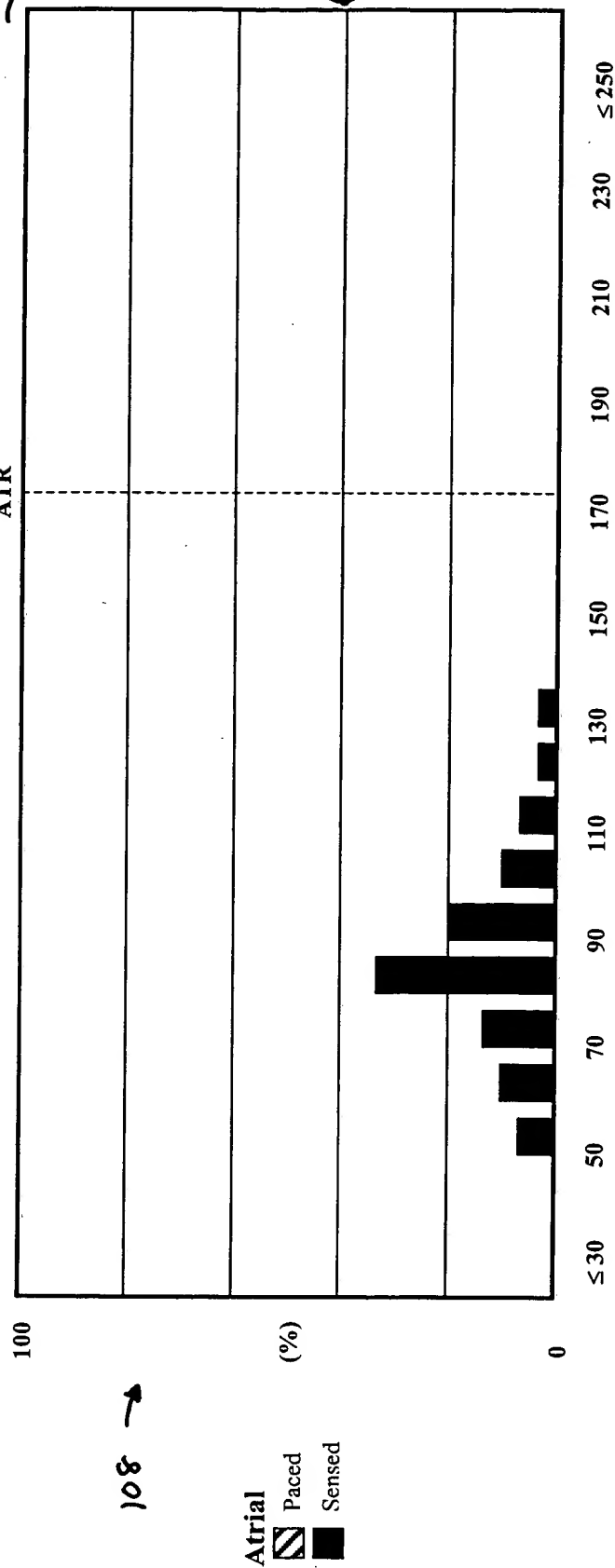


FIG. 9

Compromised Therapy Due To Reduced BV Pacing Due To PR Interval < AV Delay Independent Of Rate

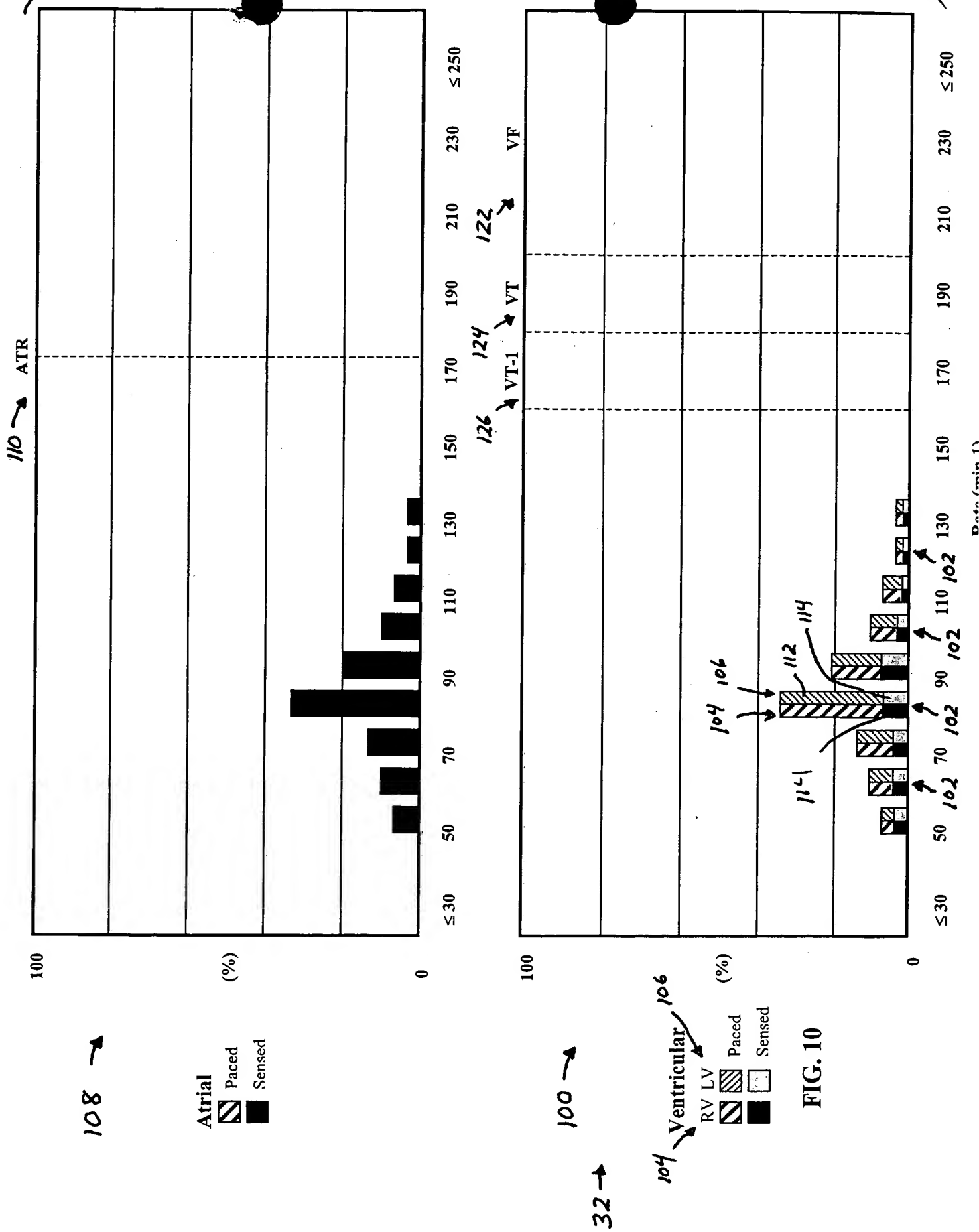
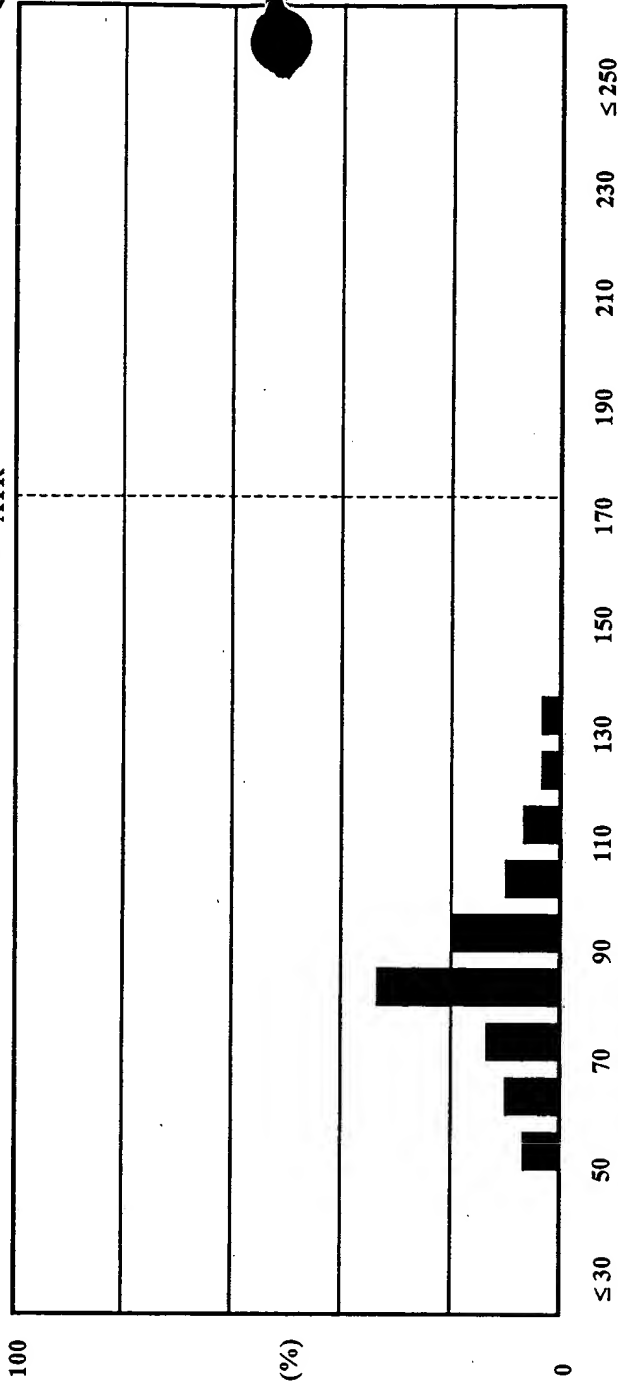


FIG. 10

FIG. 10 is a bar graph showing the percentage of patients who experienced a loss of BV pacing due to PR interval < AV delay at elevated rates. The x-axis represents the PR interval in milliseconds (ms), and the y-axis represents the percentage of patients. The data shows a significant increase in the percentage of patients as the PR interval increases, peaking at approximately 100% for PR intervals between 110 and 120 ms.

Compromised Therapy -- Loss of BV Pacing Due To PR Interval < AV Delay At Elevated Rates

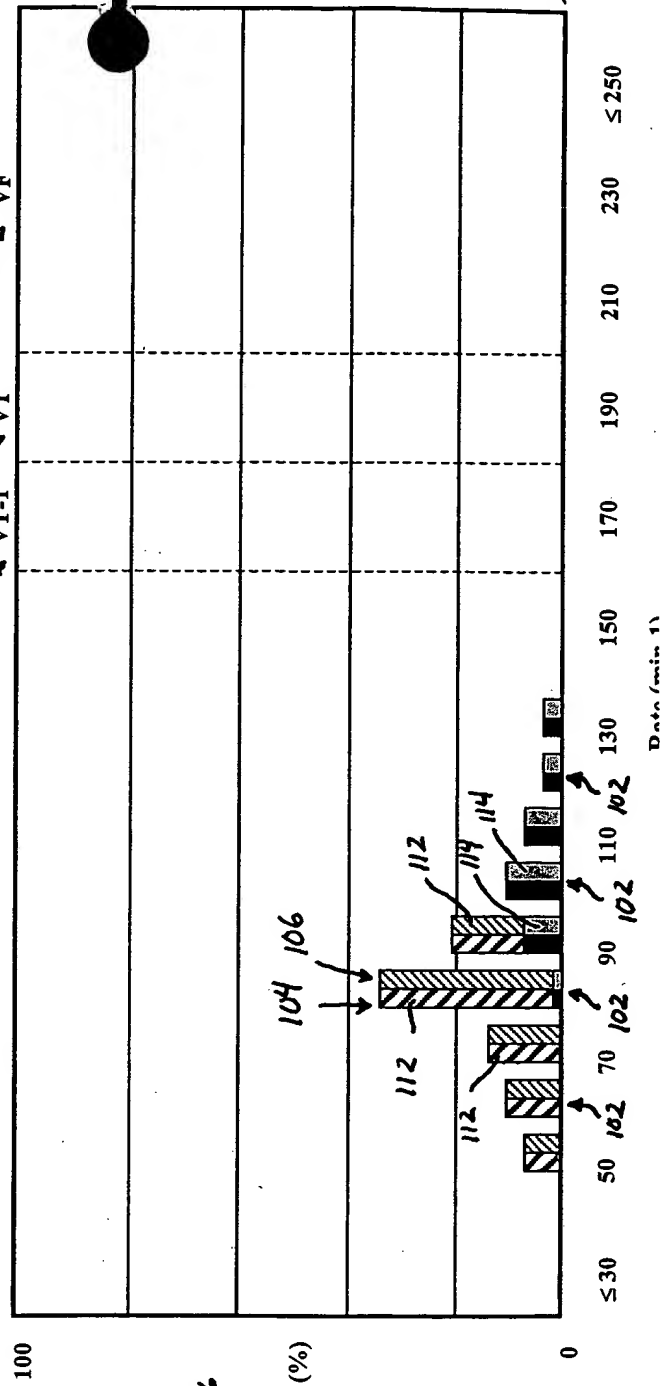
110 → ATR



108 →

Atrial
 Paced
 Sensed

126 → VT-1
 124 → VT
 122 → VF



100 →

32 →

104 → Ventricular

RV LV
 Paced
 Sensed

FIG. 11